

REMARKS

Applicant acknowledges the telephone conversation with Supervisory Examiner Jason Cardone. Applicant hereby submits the claims as originally filed in order to have the case re-opened. No amendments to the claims have been made. Applicant merely addresses the Chow reference in the remarks.

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner and his Supervisor for granting and participating in the Examiner's Interview of Oct. 12, 2005. Applicant re-presents the arguments from the first response along with the additional arguments presented during the interview and requests that the case be reopened.

Prior to addressing the specific rejections the Applicant wishes to differentiate common terminology that is used within the cited prior art reference and the present application. Although common words are shared between the Chow patent (6,226,693) and the present claims, the meaning of the words is clearly different. Specifically, the word "event" is used quite differently in both Chow and the present claims.

The reference of Chow is directed to handling events occurring in an environment in a data processing system. The meaning of the word, event, is expressed at Col. 2 lines 36-39 which states:

Two types of events exist: external (physical) and internal (logical). External events are generated by some physical device such as a mouse keyboard, touch screen, or the like. On the other hand, internal events are generated by some logic, such as a program or object.

Therefore, the word event as used in Chow refers to actions generated by a programming object or trigger that has an effect on another programming object. The generation of the event may be the result of a method being executed within another object or some external stimulus, such as, a mouse click or depression of a keyboard.

Events in the present invention, as claimed, are not directed to a stimulus that triggers an action (See Fig. 3 of Chow), rather an event is an occurrence in the real world at a predetermined time (See Figs. 4 and 6 of the present application). Events occur

relative to dates in a calendar as opposed to actions associated with objects that occur in a programming environment.

Although the word "event" is used in both Chow and the present application, the word has a different meaning and a different context. Similarly, the reference to Chow is directed to completely different subject matter from the present invention as claimed. As a result, the reference to Chow does not read on the present claims.

The present application includes claims directed to scheduling an event in a calendar of an invitee. A calendar contains an association between an occurrence/event and a fixed date and time. The prior art reference of Chow does not include any data structure that can be construed as a calendar. Col. 7 lines 45-62 of Chow disclose a hash table. The hash table associates, events, ID, and a link to a list of callback functions. The hash table is clearly not a calendar. The hash table does not have a schedule of events at fixed dates and times.

Applicant points out that as used in claim 1, an invitee is a user. The specification defines the term invitee at page 3 of the specification.

35 U.S.C. 102(e)

The analysis that is provided below is not deemed necessary, as it has already been shown that the present claims and the patent reference are unrelated. However, in the event that there is any doubt as to the disparity between the invention as presently claimed and the Chow reference, the provided analysis should make clear that the present claims are not anticipated by Chow.

Claims 1-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chow et al. Claim 1 is directed to a method for scheduling an event over a network in a calendar of an invitee. The reference to Chow does not teach or describe a calendar of an invitee. Chow does not show a calendar that provides an association of dates. Chow teaches an event manager object that registers and handles events from programming objects in different environments.

The office action suggests that the claim limitation of "sending the schedule request to a server having access to the calendar of the invitee and a calendar of the event creator" is shown in Chow at col. 7 lines 45-63. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Col. 7 lines 45-63 are associated with Fig. 6 of the Chow patent. Fig. 6 shows a Registry (Hash) Table. The table includes at least an Object ID, an associated Event, and a Pointer to a List. No calendar or reference to a calendar is shown either in Fig. 6 or in the accompanying text. Neither the table nor the columns of the table are associated with a calendar. Further still, the claim limitation requires that there are at least two calendars: the first belonging to the invitee and the second belonging to the event creator. The Chow reference does not teach or show separate calendars for an invitee and an event creator.

The office action also claims that the limitation of "creating an event record at the server, the event record including at least the set of details and a link to the calendar of the invitee; and adding the event to the invitee's calendar" is shown at col. 8, lines 33-46 of the Chow reference. Again, the Applicant respectfully disagrees with the analysis. The passage from Chow describes the mapping of a platform specific event name to the logical event name. This passage does not refer to calendar of an invitee or to adding a link to the calendar of the invitee. As a result, this limitation is not taught or suggested by the reference of Chow.

Claim 1 is directed to a method for scheduling an event over a network. Applicant points out that the Chow patent does not schedule an event over a network. Chow is directed to events that occur on a personal computer (See Fig. 1).

Further, the Applicant wishes to point out that the server of the present invention as defined in claim 1 creates "an event record." The event record is separate entity from the calendar of the invitee. The server creates a link between the event record and the calendar of the invitee. The reference to Chow does not show a calendar and a separate event record wherein the event record has a link to the calendar. The Chow reference merely shows a hash table (look-up table) having a list of related identifiers, events, and pointers to callback functions.

Similar requirements can be found in independent claims 10 and 14. Both claims reference calendars of an invitee and of a creator. The reference to Chow is irrelevant to the present claims, and therefore claims 1-18 are all allowable over the Chow reference.

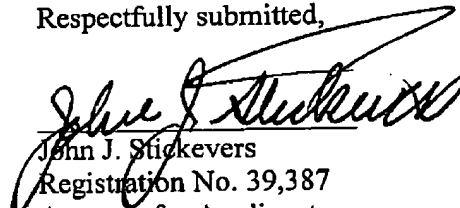
It is believed that all of the claim rejections have been addressed and that the application is now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the claims

and issuance of a notice of allowance are respectfully requested.

If any matter arises which may expedite issuance of a notice of allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned, at the telephone number given below.

It is believed that a two-month extension has already been charged for this matter and that no further extension fees are required. If any additional fees are required for the timely consideration of this application, please charge deposit account number 19-4972.

Respectfully submitted,



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